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PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and que No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines. our friends who favor us with manuscripts for

ion wish to have rejected articles returned, they out in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Liquor Law.

The proposition made on Monday fternoon by the committee of the leform Club that the Raines law be ended "to provide for the sale of quor in restaurants as in hotels," was virtually to open the saloons.

The hotel clause in the Raines law was founded on the scarcely disputed conviction that the Sunday sale of liquor in hotels was an absolute necesity to any civilized community, and on desire, also, to make the Sunday law nore liberal. The hotel clause was a very hinge of the law. In the opinion of The Sun, arrived at after very prolonged and dispassionate reflection, the Sunday law should be liberalized till further. But that is for the Legisture! Meanwhile, the existing state affairs in this city very pressingly mands attention.

In the news of Monday morning was the ominous rumor that the irregu-Iar license fee imposed within police circles upon saloons desiring to sell iquor on Sunday, the "rake-off," as it known technically, had been raised. Whether this be true or not of the past, is inevitable for the future, if it is fact that the new Police administration proposes to sanction violations of the Sunday selling law.

That policy would make the police captain a greater autocrat than ever. would relax the restraint which the aw places upon him now, but it would in no wise diminish his authority over the liquor sellers in his district. It is not to be supposed that when he brought saloonkeeper into court for violation of the Excise law, his unhappy victim rould find there the Police Commisioner prepared openly to defend him. In the process of turning Tammany Hall out of office, one of the most effective arguments was that it was lawless Remove that charge by transferring it

will be vastly altered. A Far-Reaching English Decision in a Petty Canadian Case.

to the opposition, and the status of

Tammany Hall before the community

An incident has occurred in connec tion with the judicial relations between Great Britain and Canada which is causing a profound sensation among Canadians, and seems likely to have farreaching effects.

Unlike the Australians, who, when the Federation of the States in the Commonwealth of Australia took place, refused to allow appeals to be carried from the Australian courts to the Judittee of the Privy Council in England, the Canadians continued to carry their appeals to England after the confederation in 1867. The committee of the Privy Council is supposed to indge and decide such cases according to the laws and customs of the colonies and dependencies from which the appeals come; and this has hitherto been the practice.

In the present instance, however, the decision has been reached in accordance with the principles and precedents of English law, and in a manner constituting an attack on the legislative independence of the Dominion and Provinces of Canada, and the competence of the Canadian courts. It is this which has stirred feeling in Canada and more particularly in the Province of Quebec, whence the appeal in question came. The sentiment evoked in that province is one of alarm which has found expression in articles in newspapers of various shades of politics. One paper belonging to neither political party speaks of the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as a flagrant violation of the laws of the

Province of Quebec. The case which has created so much alarm is plain enough. A locomotive of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company started a fire in a wood lot in the Province of Quebec belonging to a farmer. The farmer sued the company for \$300 damages, and won his one in all the Canadian courts having jurisdiction in such matters. The railway company, however, carried it on appeal to England, with the result that the judgments of all the Canadian courts have been set aside. A decision is given not in accordance with Canadian law but after English precedents in similar cases, corporations not being placed on the same footing as individuals as they are in the Canadian Civil Code, Article 1,003 of which says

Reary person regular of discongulating good from swil to semponation for belong canned by to facilit to another, maraber by his and by his improdegree, pegligraner at mant of air-

in addition, the flominion liaitus; not explicitly states that every corporation shall conform itself to the appears have in effect in the provinces. There provincial lowe, it may be treted in posses ing, have all received the highest easy Those passed in Catala before confederation, in their were directly afficulated by the firstials forewar, and those enacted since having received the meaning that have delegand the emissioner of the Governor General representing the governign.

and the competency of the courts acting on them are, therefore, beyond dissute, and the duty of the Judicial Committee in England, as has been its susin the past, was to decide the case sbunitted to them in conformity with

the Judicial Committee seems to have gone out of its way, and judged the case cording to the English common law, which has no force in the premises. The legislation of the Province of Quebec is based on the old French law, and guaranteed in its validity by the British Crown in the act of capitulation by which the people of Canada placed themselves

These facts explain the alarm that is felt in the Province of Quebec, where the unexpected decision by the Judicial Committee in England, and still more the reasons for it, given by the Lord Chancellor in rendering his judgment, are looked on as the beginning of a general attack on the French element in Canada in all that they most value.

Congress and Schley.

The first note of common sense come from the circles of Schley fanaticism is heard in the resolution adopted by the Chicago Board of Trade, passed day before yesterday, SCHLEY'S partisans being in the majority. The characteristic Schleyite misstatement or ignorance of the facts, found in the second "whereas," we shall not dwell on.

Since the termination of the Court of Inquiry SCHLEY's friends have been endeavoring to bury its adverse conclusions under the inexplicable dictum of Admiral DEWEY that SCHLEY was " in command at Santiago." The resolution introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. GAINES of Tennessee shows a desire to have Congress adopt, without trial, an opinion which DEWEY expressed, likewise without trial, he and his associates having persistently shut it out from investigation by the Court. To make the madness of the case clear we reprint the Gaines reso-

"The opinion of Admiral GEORGE DEWRY, subfoined to the report of the court-martial recently delivered is accepted and indorsed as the opinion of Congress, and it is hereby declared and attested that Commodore SCHLRY, the sentor officer in command of the squadron that fought the battle off Santiago, is entitled to the chief honors and re-

From this extraordinary proposition that Congress shall, offhand, reverse the decision of a President and a United States Court, let us turn to the suggestion by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Resolved. That we believe it the duty of Congress to review the record of the Court, to examine nto all the circumstances and events tending to throw light upon the controversy, and to announce its judgment as to who was in command at the battle of Santiago and as to the conduct of Admiral

Between Congress's delivering a judgment offhand, and waiting to investigate there is a radical difference. But possibly some Schleyites may have attained to a sobriety wherein they incline to consider even further.

The late President McKINLEY decided that the Commander at Santiago was Sampson, and, unofficially, the majority of the Santiago Captains have exhibited the same conviction. The Federal Court of Claims has declared Sampson to have been the Commander. But if this is not sufficient for any considerable portion of the American people, let us have a formal and regular investigation of the subject so that the actual captain-inchief may be revealed, clear of the shadow of a rival.

There is a regular road to this result. By it Rear Admiral SCHLEY, who has aways dodged around the question, and whose counsel never pressed it against the Court of Inquiry's repeated ruling that it was excluded from its precept, will assert that the decision of his Commander-in-Chief, President McKIN-LEY, wrongs him, and will demand a Court of Inquiry for the claim that he, SCHLEY, is entitled to the commander's

honors at Santiago. In so far as Admiral SCHLEY'S friends in Congress are responsible for the dignity of that body, the proper course for them will be to insist that Admiral SCHLEY put this question to the test in the appointed way, before they resort to the extraordinary method of a Congressional investigation. But let us have the investigation some way, by

Further Remarks on Senator Morgan's Attitude.

We print with pleasure the subjoined letter from Dr. JOHN A. WYETH, who is a native of Alabama, in regard to Senator Monoan and his attitude Dr. WYETH WRIGHT will review the different styles shows himself here the loyal friend that everybody knows him to be

* TO THE POSTOR OF THE BUE - No. In the sale torial to Tue tion of Jan. 12 entitled. 'The Atlitude of Sensior Monuae," you say in conclusion: " If he gues on as he has lookus, disintervaled citizens, who care mutning about the welfare of any private cor poration and merety want the canal hold by the mas advantagences muir, will begin to inquire way It is that limator Monnaw secure to profer no canal at all to a cannot that be not a Strategrain extent

tion that Schator Mosnas may have other than statutemental amortives in air stat to proposed turguardian rangi for the Sicarness could I sic. cords loops I also to certain due i Morcald scopely regress of this attacketor nature their is about and office ANY MEN IS ASSESSMENTED to be the forement man and seny of the Weste to Engineering Root of the Arage sid für gemer geförer, gegenter stem jemen sicht gantanken of Arehouse ranges for position for the decention

principal for her largery, now you consist the many are after stops defeated of the piece decime increase against august and melitaness at the Chicago-

We reply willingly to be Warret life? More America Browness found The validity of the provinced laws that we have to according nor had that " it did her worlds of good to meet we throught of corrupt interest on the those clever, bright club women in part of Benator Stonican to prevent Chicago." Mrs. Paymera Campbell. the construction of any sonal egrept said. " All my labor has been more than by the Nicaraguan route, and that our repaid by the lovely welcome you have remarks have been intended to convey given me in your beautiful city." Site no such insinjection. But Mr. Monoan told the "exclusive " Fortnightly Club.

the laws of Canada. Instead of that is a blind partisan of a particular route and his shifts and somersaults of opinion and policy in every respect save that of the particular route by which the canal shall traverse the isthmus have been such, and are so clearly exhibited in his record on the subject, that if he insists in ignoring manifest considerations of public interest, and particularly if he himself persists in discovering sinister influences behind every plan or project in antagonism to his prejudice. people will inevitably begin to ask why it is. It may be monomania.

Senator Gorman.

The Hon. ARTHUR PUE GORMAN of Maryland was swept out of the seat he had long held in the United States Senate by the political sentiment which dreaded BRYAN and free silver and brought Maryland into the Republican column. That danger having passed, GORMAN comes back again, having been chosen yesterday by the unanimous vote of the Democratic majority in the Legislature of his State. We believe that he is the first of the more eminent leaders

of his party so displaced to reappear. With GORMAN thus returned to the Senate the question of Democratic restoration takes on a somewhat new aspect at least. In the Democratic National Convention of 1892 he was the Maryland candidate for President. It is to be doubted if the revived statesman regards that proposition now any less seriously than he regarded it ten years ago.

Electric Elevated Trains.

The electric elevated train for public service is now being operated on the Second avenue line, crowning with success years of costly experiment. As soon as it is practicable similar motor trains will be placed on all the lines of the Manhattan company and the little puffing steam engines will be retired.

The new system, we are assured, will give cleaner, less noisy and more rapid transic. The train put in commission on Monday night consisted of three cars, a motor car at either end and a trailer between them. It is proposed to run with the new motors, during the rush hours, six-car trains instead of the usual five that are now hauled by steam engines. Each such train will be made up of four motor cars and two trailers, giving a horse power of 1,200. By way of comparison it is interesting to note that the total weight of the four motors will be only 35,000 pounds as against the 46,000 of the present steam engine that develops only about one-quarter of the horse power The motors will operate heavier trains at a higher average of speed than the steam locomotives. They are capable of hauling a train on a level track forty or fifty miles an hour.

Another noticeable improvement is the smoothness with which these motor trains may be operated because the power is distributed throughout the train, thus doing away with the jerking and bumping that used to be common incidents of starting and stopping. One motorman with the controller at the front of the first car manages the motors for the entire train. We are happy to state that the train now in operation on the Second avenue line runs very much more quietly than do the Boston motor trains.

The Chicago Club Women.

Or do you say clubwomen? It is reckoned that there are as many of them in Chicago, in proportion to the population, as in Indianapolis, the capital of female clubdom. They continue to be busy and happy, albeit anonymous letters have raised a great pother in one of the most august of them lately. The range of their activities is immense. For instance: Tuesday two members of the Industrial Committee of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs who have been investigating sweatshops addressed the Woodlawn Woman's Club; to-day (Wednesday) the literary round table of the Culture Club meets: Friday the Arché Club will keep Costume Day and consider the styles and changes in woman's dress in the last century. Mrs. HERMAN HALL." says the Inter-Ocean, " will describe the graceful styles of the Empire and Directory periods; Mrs. John C. HESSLER will outline the development in woman's dress from the quaint fashions of 1830 through the hoop-skirt period; and Mrs. FRANK in dress from 1870 to the present time

This week the Lake View Woman's Club discussed Lotis IX, the wars of PHILIP AUGUSTUS and the accession of the House of Valois. In the School of Domestic Arts and Sciences the class in chating dishes reports excellent progress The Mont Clare Literary Club had a "dapantas afternoon " last Thursday Gowne, rugs, tea, food were Japanese; the music was Italian Last week the Woman's Club " conducted a symposium on What Can the Woman's Club Do for Chicago? The club adjourned before my decision was reached It is this club which has been the victim of the anonymous letter writer At the Arche Club's reception Friday Mrs. HIRMAN Hati urged her heavers to study to produce actistic and more atmospheres in homes or public halis for in auch ways characters are annalded Bonnthady asked Mrs. Hatz how she accontribed for the row to the Woman's Club. " Book not the anxietonment of the room emgree the measurer?" was the reply. Oh those terrible dings: contains would produce sand anything annivament. Are givenic with the noverfacts." An impreserver and not no onmaterial course explosion to the

Visiting activities fore to distribute women's cishe Man factor Trans was every heart by saying that " she never new no meter dear women in her

that Chicago joy as manifested in faces and voices is better than anything dramatic art can offer. Sustained by such sweet diet as this,

One of the first announcements made by Commissioner PARTRIDGE of the Department of Police was that the "wardmen must go. The Second Deputy Commis sioner, Major EBSTEIN, made on Monday the beginning of a redemption of this promisof his chief. Two men who had been detailed by Commissioner MURPHY as wardmen to the captain of the Coney Island precinct were sent back to their work as uniformed patrollers of the sidewalk, and the announcement was made that Major EBSTEIN had discovered no sanction in the rules of the department for the use of the designation " wardman."

the Chicago club women find strength

for their multilateral activities.

What then was this office, to which policemen were assigned without warrant, and which was esteemed rather greater in privileges than any office in the department below the rank of captain? Unless some specific function can be described which absolutely requires his continuance, the wardman must go.

The Hon. CHAMP CLARE of Pike county Mo., yearns to be a Senator in Congress and he seems to be getting angry with his sly and noiseless rival, the Hon. GUM SHOE

BILL. Hear the man from Pike: "WILLIAM JOEL'S instnuation that I have aligned myself with the enemies of the Democratic party is not only utterly false, but is too preposterous to deceive any but an idiot. Even STONE's cheek must have blushed for shame as he wrote that.

Is this a pretty way for one Democratic statesman to talk of another? If Mr. CLARK means to defeat the man whom the Hon. LONSTEPHENS has called the man with the silent tread and affidavit face, he must have better means than bluster.

President ROOSEVELT has selected the Special Embassy to represent the United States at the Coronation of EDWARD VII. next summer with notable discrimination. For the Ambassador-in-Chief no American can compare in experience with Mr. WHITELAW REID.

The representative of the army, Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, is one of the most distinguished of the officers surviving from the Civil War.

The representative of the navy. Capt. CLARK, as the once Commander of the Oregon acquired a fame of which his own country is proud and which all others

And the secretaries are all fine young men, some of them to be heard from later. May sweetness and light attend the Embassy from the time it leaves the home shores until its return.

Senator SLATER has introduced a bill in the Legislature providing that all public school teachers who were engaged in the service of the United States in the war with Spain and who were eligible at that time to try the examinations for principal shall be exempt from examination now by the Superintendent of Schools or board of examiners of this city, and that the names of these teachers shall be placed upon the eligible lists for principals of elementary schools. It is said that there are only three or four teachers who would affected by the provisions of this bill, and that the bill is directed solely in their interest. Service in the recent war with Spain was honorable and praiseworthy. but that is no reason why a public school teacher who has performed it should not go through the same examination for promotion as his fellows.

Senator SLATER's bill seems like a good

The Automobile bill introduced in the Assembly vesterday by Mr. Robinson at the request of the Automobile Club, setting a limit of twenty miles an hour liberal as to speed. The man who does not appreciate the possibilities and the value of motor carriages, which can equal a horse's speed and then maintain it without flagging, is blind to mechanical progress. Twenty miles an hour behind a horse on a highway is not so fast nowadays. Because an automobile can keep up this rate is no reason why it should not have

Whether this bill is severe enough in the matter of punishment for violation of its rules is another question. Certainly it is not too severe.

In the crowded ranks of the weather prophets give honor to Mr. DAVID MAC-SIDES of Bristol, Pa He was born off Sandy Hook, on the schooner May Queen, nearly seventy-two years ago. He ought to know something about wind and weather His neighbors think he does. They call on him every Saturday in order to find out Monday is to be a good day for washin' day. He has a falcon eye for snowstorms, and it is said that only three have succeeded in falling unpredicted by him in twenty years Now Mr. Mausines avers that there are to be fourteen more anowatorms this winter, the biggest of them in February This seems to be a pretty large contract. but Mr. Mausiness makes a specialty of anow. Wherefore we record his prophacy. reverently. Still, the old-fashioned prophets used to be cloudy and indefinite soothwayer who regards his reputation can't afford to put in many details

In space of the sleeny of Populism, Kanaas continues to be a centre of lofty thought We learn from the Kansus tilly Journal that a Kansas woman has sent to the Kanear delogation in Congress this interesting

ting their compage towell mad be be convenied with m made fromteen parter of close towers passed my ages tide: must be allowed to wings at them fore mentions

This shows the true old handlower taxmaking spirst, for which softling is too great, him spirit or for trough. A feature man energy an details away and using for a grantal material the has sent to with the acquest that it he relativisted for the present our "at the carlinal opportunity." How slows the jame of the Japa

The Assessment of Notice States in the migratiques or reserving from Mginvalidacy. In SERVER, who is a manimizer of a familia famous both in Bootigast and in this matrice has been a parish privat to desury tilly for commity disk prests, as being me assets is configuration, accord for first to him few damps of between he have absolved the authories of herwider jurgety to connection with the was according with supplied with backs or has faccorite assigned Mgr figures has reeigned his charge, and interests epopuling the reconstactor of his life in Italy. His books he has given to the great Indiana University of Notre Dame, which profits by them just as New York

not an old man-he is not sixty-three; and many years of pleasant life in Italy may be hoped for him.

be that airships will be cleaving the ether

long before the convention shows a mind

to adjourn. What has the convention done

so far? Nothing. What does it seem

likely to do? The same. But there is

SCHOOL MANNERS AND SPEECH.

Yes : No-Yes, Sir : No, Sir

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your

ols are taught to use the curt "yes"

"no," instead of the courteous "yes, sir" o

"no, sir;" and also whether you approve of

As you have not yet replied to either in-quiry, I take the liberty of answering the

have been carefully trained to reply to their

queer in the use of "no, sir," or "yes, ma'am

GEORGE W. DITHRIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Being

teacher I have been greatly interested in the

discussion concerning the English used by

public school pupils, and now we have Mr

Lawton complaining that our graduates fai

hasty in blaming the schools and the teachers these shortcomings. Might I, in all

humuity, suggest that these gentlemen might

with profit to themselves visit a few of the

in the class rooms to see what goes on there

In regard to the language of the children

am convinced that schoolboys speak two dia

lects—one for the street and one for the school room; and in spite of a boy's vigilance, an "I ala't got no pencil" will creep into school

with him and pop out in an unguarded mo-ment to disgrace him before his teacher and his classmates. I know of no teachers who allow remarks of this kind to pass unnoticed

New York, Jan. 13

for it it impossible that

TO THE IDITOR OF THE SEN SON IS

youngsters in this town talk bad grammar

because they hear it in the street and at home they hear it in our schools, no less. There

are teachers political appointees. I fancy

the examinations who use incorrect isnguage

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to show a proper respect for their elders

NEW YORK, Jan.

that children from cultivated homes

plenty of time in Virginia.

such manner of address.

loses by their removal. Mgr. SETON is DR. FUNK TO BISHOP POTTER. Call for the "Actual Statistics" Alleged by the Bishop to Exist.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir fortnight has elapsed, and Bishop Potter The Virginia Constitutional Convention has not explained, given proof of, or apolhas the gift of perpetual motion. It can ogized for his astounding statement at the talk, ye gods, how it can talk! Virginia is Church Club, on Dec. 30, that: beginning to believe that the convention Wherever prohibition has triumphed it has edu

will sit forever. Men growing old will give cated a race of frauds and hypocrites. In Maine New Hampshire and Vermont to-day, by actua themselves an air of dignity by saying that they remember well the day when statistics, the consumption of certain preparations containing from 17 to 61 per cent. of alcohol, while the convention met. Little boys now in claret contains only 10 per cent., is larger than any knickerbockers will come to reverence where else in the country, and great multitudes o people who are sworn prohibitionists are the conand the silver hair and tell their grandchildren that the convention is the first thing that they can remember. It may

I have personally requested Bishop Potter-as courteously as I knew howto let me know where these "actual statistics" can be seen. Many others have asked him this same question through the press. He remains silent.

I have written to United States Senator Frye of Maine, asking whether the Bishop's statements are true. This is the Senator

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1902. MY DEAR SIR: I never heard of the statistics referred to by Bishop Potter, nor do I believe that

correspondent, Alfred W. Lawton, inquires of you whether children in the New York The Prohibitory law has not "educated a race of frauds and hypocrites." • • In the rural parts of the State there is very little use of intoxicating liquors. There are several hundred fish ing and hunting guides in the northern part of our state with whom I am entirely familiar not know a drunkard among them. Can Bishop first by saying that it is only too true, and Potter say the same as to the Adirondack guides? For the last year a law has been enforced in our largest city, Portland, and I am informed by good parents and elders in respectful form and manner are made to feel that they are odd or authority that it has been very effectual in supress-ing the sale of liquor. If Bishop Potter were right, it seems to me the people of Maine would gladly queer in the use of "no, sir," or "yes, ma'am," and are soon forced to use the boorish, curt and disrespectful "no" or "yes."

I fully sympathize with the estimate which your correspondent evidently, places upon this phase of school mistraining, and it cannot be too strongly reprehended. No less disrespectful and intolerable is the prevalent teaching of children to reply to their parents, teachers and elders with the rude, unmannerly "yes" and "no". No child so habituated can lay the slightest claim to good breeding as its habitual attitude is one only a few degrees removed from impudence and contempt. repeal the law. In my opinion, any attempt to do so would be defeated by a very large majority. WILLIAM P. FIYA.

I asked the same question of the Governor Maine. His private secretary, N. Purinton, writes, Jan. 9:

"The statements of Bishop Potter are false, one here is aware of such "actual statistics"

The Mayor of the city of Portland denies the statements of Bishop Potter with a strong emphasis, and the President of the State Board of Health of Vermont writes that he knows of no trustworthy statistics bearing on the relative sales in different States of proprietary medicines containing

lay the elightest claim to good breeding as its habitual attitude is one only a few degrees removed from impudence and contempt. It is quite time for the Board of Education to take note of this new enemy of good school discipline, and to sit down hard on those misguided and ill-bred teachers who are responsible for this baleful innovation.

The last two decades have witnessed the migration of many cultivated Southerners into our city, and every one making their acquaintance must have observed the courteous, well-bred bearing and manners of these gentlemen from the Southern States. Among them, the use of "sir" after their negatives and affirmatives is universal, and the contrast between their stately and respectful demeanor and the crude and rude attitude of the youth jerked up under the new method, or lack of method, is most marked. The young men from the South who have been reared under the influence of the old-time home training can give large odds to the boys and girls turned out of New York city schools, many of whom in manners and bearing might be properly characterized as fresh. Now, it is certainly "up hard" to the Bishop to speak. When he made his speech he either knew that such "actual statistics" existed, or he did not know speech he either knew that such "actual statistics" existed, or he did not know it. If he knew it, he can easily say where they are; if he did not know it, then he was guilty of an awful libel against entire States as nobie as any in the Union. A true Bishop is eye, conscience, lift to a community, a finger that points upward, a hand that leads, a chief seer. If the eye is that of a seer who seers straight and true is that of a seer who sees straight and true, the whole body has light. I. K. FUNK. NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

> PACIFIC CABLE HEARING. Commercial Company Expiains Ita Plans for Laying Line to Manila.

and bearing might be properly characterized as 'fresh.'

New York, as the metropolis of the New World, ought to set the pace for the interior not only in enterprise, but in good manners. There is so vast a fund of good nature and of mutual helpfulness among the people of this city that it is a pity the manners of our youth should be distinctly lowered by the vagaries of a cult that seems to have found some adherents and votaries among the public school teachers, who, for the fair fame and name of our city abroad, ought to be smoked out and themselves compelled to attend an infant school in good breeding.

George W. Dithridge. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-George G. Ward. vice-president and general manager of the Commercial Cable Company and the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, and William W. Cook, counsel for the two corporations, were before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee in explanation of plans of the company to lay a cable across the Pacific. Ti.e contract, they said, had already been let and the cable was in process of manufacture. It would be completed to Hawaii by November next and to Manila two years. The company was operat

ing under the general law of 1866 and needed no additional legislation. All they wished was that no obstacles be placed in their way and that the Govern-ment should not put down a cable of its own. John Foord, secretary of the American-Asiatic Association, and F. B. Thur-ber of the American Export Association indorsed the plans of the company.

The officers of the company were ex-amined at some length by Chairman Hale and other members of the committee as to the ability of the company to carry out its plans and as to the laws under which it

was proceeding.

Just as the Senators were preparing to leave Representative Corliss of Michigan. ncorrected is good, however, to bear in mind that child learns most readily by imitation, and child learns most readily by imitation, and ment cable from San Francisco to Manila, came into the committee room and in a forcible speech of ten minutes represented has the teacher there? We are doing our best.

In answer to Mr. Lawton, permit me to say that the teachers are constantly on the watch for the very impoliteness of which he complains, and I know from my own experience as a teacher of an upper grade in a downtown school that the efforts of those teachers below me have not been in vain I am certain that the "yes, sir," with which my pupil answers me has become as much a part of the boy as his name has. I fear Mr. Lawton must seek nearer the homes the root of the evil of disrespect among our young people. Do the parents insist upon respectful replies as carefully as the teachers do? If so, I do not know where to look But, perhaps, their business or household cares are of greater importance and the teacher must be accountable for the rest Again, please note the power of imitation—a polite home makes a polite child.

NEW YORK, Jan 13 that the Commercial Cable Company was engaged in an undertaking that would eventually place the commercial interests of this country at the mercy of an English cable monopoly, of which the Commercial Cable Company is only a feeder, but never-Calle Company is only a feeder, but nevertheless a valuable adjunct in completing
a break in the cable chain with which the
older corporation is engaged in girdling the
world. Mr. Corliss earnestly requested
the Senators to probe the matter thoroughly before acting. He told the committee how the company had defied the
Government in the past in laying cables
without the permission of the President,
a precedent established under the first
administration of President Grant.

"This was admitted before the House

"This was admitted before the House committee by Mr. Ward," said Mr. Corliss. "and elsewhere by John Mackay, President of the Commercial Cable Company, and his company is preparing to lay a Pacific cable as a branch connection for the Eastern Extension Cable Company, which enjoys a monopoly of all the cable business of the East and between them they will circle the East, and between them they will circle the earth and have our tradespeople at their mercy regarding rates. The Commercial Cable people propose to charge \$1 a word from San Francisco to Manila Great Britain charges only 16 cents a word from Vancouver to New Zealand and Amercials in the last twenty-five years she has spent \$100.000.000 in laying cables of incalculable value, not only to be army and navy, but also to her mercantile interests. Why can't this country do the same?

ing youth in Brooklyh telis her pupils. I seen, "I done," I have went, and the other day she asked, "Where's them boys gone." This precious example uses slaing as well, and carries herself with the air of a god of an East Bide function.

While upon the subment of teaching I want to protest against a habit of coffing and shading, that prevails in some of the lower grades. The principal shore has the right to spank, but some of the women feachers, confident in perhitcal protection and in the fear of the sex that is entertained by our educational offsiers, continue to use the ration and to lefficit breedless and deutsiding purjeinments. Larry principals well their various clauses but done a due and pretained to have rathing of these registrates of the hard rather unglet to any end pretain the matter. We pay too much for some times of these matter. We pay too much for some circles of teaching. But said. Corles commented caustically on the sudden drop in rates made by the East-ern Extension Cable Company last No-vember. "They cut the rate to China and Japan gontletten, be ead sarchetically, from \$2.25 per word to \$1.60, just before Congress mot, you will notice. We all time nich you will notice. We as what impression that was to you discinguisme third.

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THE UNITED STATES "IS."

House Committee So Decides After Argu ment and Research. Washington, Jan. 14.—The House Committee on the Revision of the Laws in the

course of come tinkering with the statutes ran up against the time-worn proposition whether a singular or plural verb goes with the United States. There was much discussion among the members of the committee and the worshippers of the Constitution, quoting from that instrument, had much the best of the argument It was suggested that the committee consult any authority on the subject that be found. Accordingly the Librarian of Congress, the Supreme Court officials and others were asked to throw light on the question. The result showed that while the Constitution and nearly all that while the Constitution and hearly and the laws, documents and messages in the early days of the republic used the plural verb, the tendency had been steadily toward the singular form, which during the

verb, the tendency had been steadily toward the singular form, which during the past fifteen or twenty years had obtained almost exclusively.

The question was practically settled, however, as far as the committee was concerned, by the discovery of a pamphlet written by former Secretary of State John W. Foster, with the title, "Are or Is." In this pamphlet Mr. Foster quotes from Hamilton, Webster, Benton, Motley, C. F. Adams, Jefferson, Marcy, Seward, Fish, Evarts, Blaine, Frelinghuysen, Bayard, Gresham and Olney, who used it in the singular. In the earlier messages of the Presidents Jackson only used the singular form, but in later years Lincoln and, since the Civil War particularly, Grant, Cleveland, Harrison and McKinley had used it exclusively. He also quotes from decisions of the Supreme Court, those of recent years invariably using the singular recent years invariably using the singular verb in connection with the United States. In no class of documents is greater at tention paid to the language employed than in drafting treaties, and up to 1890 the plural form was used. Since then however, the singular had been adopted, and Mr. Foster points to the fur seal treaty of 1892, the arbitration treaty of 1897 and, lastly, the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty as conspicuous examples of the usage as conspicuous examples of the usage.

After reading the arguments and authorities of Mr. Foster the committee has

decided that legally at least the United States "is." CANAL WITH A 7-MILE TUNNEL Two New Jersey Corporations That Have

an Isthmian Plan to Submit Plans for a new ship canal will be prosented next Thursday before the Senate Commission on Canals by Gen. Edward W. Serrell for the American Isthmus Ship Canal Company and the Isthmus Company, both corporations of New Jersey. The route for the canal proposed is from the Gulf of San Blas to the Pacific Ocean behind the Pearl Islands, and is called the

Mandigo route.

It will be proposed that the company build the work under the supervision and protection of the Government without any ost to the United States, which will be asked to guarantee the bonds of the com-pany. The company will propose that the Government have the use of the canal free of charge for all Government vessels and if at any time the company does not do as agreed the Government shall take possession of the canal. The company asserts that it has secured a right of way.

that it has secured a right of way.

The newly-suggested route is less than thirty miles long and is therefore shorter than any other so far proposed. No engineering difficulties are encountered, its supporters say, until a spur of the Andes is reached. This mountain chain that he piecest by a tuppel sector will see that the proposed by a tuppel sector will see that the proposed by a tuppel sector will see that the proposed will be seen will see that the proposed will be seen to be seen that the proposed will be seen to be seen that the proposed will be seen that the proposed will be seen to be seen that the proposed will be seen that the proposed will be seen that the proposed will be seen to be seen to be seen to be seen that the proposed will be seen to be Andes is reached. This mountain chain must be pierced by a tunnel seven miles long and the plans state that it will be 200 feet high, 180 feet wide and deep enough for the largest ship which would go through the canal. The rock through which the tunnel would be cut is said to be solid granite. In the tunnel a trolley appliance would tow the ships.

Gen. Serrell, who is at the head of the scheme, was engineer of the Panama Rail-

Gen. Serrell, who is at the head of the scheme, was engineer of the Panama Rail-road and has acted as engineer for the Government. The late R. P. Rothwell, who at one time was President of the Society of Mining Engineers and editor of the Mining Journal thought the scheme entirely feasible and was heartily in sympathy with it at the time of his death.

PANAMA COMPANY'S OFFER

M. Lampre Files It With the Interoceanic

Canal Commission WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 -It was said at the headquarters of the Interoceanic Canal Commission in the Corcoran Building this morning that the first meeting of the com-

mission to consider a supplementary report on the Panama canal route would be held next Thursday.

M. Lampre, the representative of the Panama Company, to-day filed with the commission copies of the cable correspondence with himself and the officials of the company, including the formal offer the company to sell their property to a United States. A copy of this offer was a livered to Admiral Walker several day

The Senate Committee on Interocean Canals to-day authorized Chairman Morga-to call on Admiral Walker, Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and ascel tain how soon the supplemental report of the commission on the offer of the Patatoa Canal Company would be ready. Senator Morgan is also to call on the President to ascertain if the supplemental report will be sent to Congress and if the President desent to Congress and if the President desires the committee to delay action on the Hepburn bill notif the report of the commission is made. Mr Morgan was directed to report to the committee at a meeting to be held on Friday. This conclusion was reached by the committee at a meeting to be held on Friday. This conclusion was reached by the committee after considerable discussion, in which it was developed that a majority of its meditors fairness and in-mediate report on the thouse held and the urging of its pressure by the Senate without waiting for the supplimental report of the Panarua offer Senator Parera was the principal adviction of Withholding action until the report was before the contexting that it would not accelerate the passage of the hill by attempting to rush it through with the report hanging over it. the passing of the full by attempting to rush it through with the report integring sizes it, and wright mediculatedly decay it. This view was finally adopted by the remainting at least until Mr. Morgan makes has report it is possible however, that if for finds that Admiral Walker's commission will require a mentil to crack their supplemental requires the committee tray should a Fylda's toosting to report the House tell favorates and attempt to these it through the Same Castle out waiting for the region

TO REPLAT DETTES ON STILL

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